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Mr. Leo. K. Couch writes that Mr. Palmer's account of the tumors in Jack-rabbits in the last "Murrelet" called to mind observations which he had conducted in view of using the Jack-rabbits as food. The "tumors" also attack the Western White-tail (Lepus campestris), and the Cotton tail. However, he states that the rabbits are unusually free from tapeworm growths this year.

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The members of the Club will undoubtedly be interested in a recent article by T. M. Fraser on the Trumpeter Swan, which is published in the Scientific American of March 5th. This article deals with the recent discovery of a colony of the Swans found breeding on a lake in the interior of British Columbia.

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J. A. Munro of Okanagan Landing, B. C. writes: "That is frightful rubbish about the Trumpeter Swans which is going the rounds of the press. One is reminded of Mark Twain's famous telegram stating that the report of his death was grossly exaggerated."

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The U. S. Biological Survey and the State College of Washington have now completed four consecutive seasons of field work in Washington State. It is hoped that the field investigations can be completed in one more season. Professor William T. Shaw and the undersigned have already begun work on the Bird Report. Authors of articles on the birds and mammals of Washington are requested to send us such reprints of their works as are still available.

Walter R. Taylor,
U. S. Biological Survey,
La Jolla, California.

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A correction: In my "Notes from Pierce County, Washington" in the second number of the "Murrelet" of Vol. I, I make the statement that the Bittern nest and eggs found by me last summer is the first recorded for Washington. What I meant to say was that it was the first recorded for the state west of the Cascade Mountains. The first and only other record for the state is a nest and four fresh eggs taken by Mr. D. E. Brown in Douglas County, Washington, on June 3rd, 1908. This nest was placed on the ground near a pond, in the tall grass of a large field, a most interesting variation in nesting sites from my marsh nest and the invariable marshy locations selected by these birds in eastern United States. Neglecting to mention this record would seem especially ungrateful in me for the reason that Mr. Brown very generously made me a present of the nest and eggs not long after taking it. However, possibly this is my best proof that the omission was not intentional.

J. Hooper Bowles.

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A correction: On page 11 of the "Murrelet" for January, 1921, in the writer's notes on birds of Southeastern Alaska are two errors which should be corrected. The blue heron, given as Ardea herodias herodias, should be A. h. fannini. The pygmy owl of the region has not yet been definitely referred to any subspecies, but it is very improbable that it is Glaucidium gnoma gnoma, as is given here. It will probably prove referable to G. g. grinnelli, unless Grinnell's G. g. swarthi proves a good subspecies, in which case it may belong with that form. These errors are due to the fact that in the copy sent in two birds were referred to as "Blue Heron" and "Pygmy Owl," the scientific names having been added after the copy left the writer's possession.

G. Willett.

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Mr. Ernest P. Walker one of the Charter members of our Club, who for the past fourteen months has been engaged in U. S. Biological Survey work in Arizona has been transferred to southeastern Alaska as Deputy Fur Warden to take the place of Mr. Alfred M. Bailey who has resigned. Mr. Bailey goes to the Museum at Denver, Colorado, as Curator of Birds and Mammals.

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The Editor wishes to state that on account of limited space three articles have been held over until the next issue, which will appear in September. Copy for that issue should be in not later than August 15th